UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS

FOR THE SIXTH CIRCUIT

Deborah S. Hunt Clerk 100 EAST FIFTH STREET, ROOM 540 POTTER STEWART U.S. COURTHOUSE CINCINNATI, OHIO 45202-3988

Tel. (513) 564-7000 www.ca6.uscourts.gov

Filed: September 01, 2017

Mr. Daniel R. Fagan Daniel R. Fagan & Associates 429 Turner Avenue, N.W. Grand Rapids, MI 49504

Ms. Jennifer L. McManus Office of the U.S. Attorney P.O. Box 208 Grand Rapids, MI 49501

Re: Case No. 16-2618, *USA v. Melvin Ward* Originating Case No. : 1:12-cr-00084-1

Dear Counsel,

The Court issued the enclosed order today in this case.

Sincerely yours,

s/Cheryl Borkowski Case Manager Direct Dial No. 513-564-7035

cc: Mr. Thomas Dorwin

Enclosure

Mandate to issue

NOT RECOMMENDED FOR FULL-TEXT PUBLICATION

No. 16-2618

UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS FOR THE SIXTH CIRCUIT

Sep 01, 2017

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,	
Plaintiff-Appellee,))
V.	ON APPEAL FROM THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR
MELVIN PIERRE WARD,) THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF) MICHIGAN
Defendant-Appellant.)

ORDER

Before: GIBBONS, SUTTON, and THAPAR, Circuit Judges.

Melvin Pierre Ward, a federal prisoner proceeding through counsel, appeals an order of the district court denying his motion to reduce his sentence pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 3582(c)(2). The parties have waived oral argument, and this panel unanimously agrees that oral argument is not needed. *See* Fed. R. App. P. 34(a).

In October 2012 Ward pleaded guilty, pursuant to a written plea agreement, to one charge of conspiracy to possess with intent to distribute and to distribute 500 grams or more of cocaine, in violation of 21 U.S.C. §§ 846 and 841(b)(1)(B)(ii)(II). The district court determined that Ward was a career offender, based upon two prior Michigan convictions for delivery and manufacture of cocaine, and sentenced him to 300 months of imprisonment. Ward appealed, and we dismissed that appeal because Ward waived his right to appeal in his plea agreement. *United States v. Ward*, No. 13-1460 (6th Cir. December 12, 2013) (order).

Case 1:12-cr-00084-PLM ECF No. 375, PageID.1624 Filed 09/01/17 Page 3 of 3

No. 16-2618

In April 2015, Ward filed a pro se § 3582(c)(2) motion for reduction or modification of

his sentence under Amendment 782. The probation officer reported that Ward was ineligible for

the reduction because he was sentenced under the career offender guideline. Ward objected and,

assisted by counsel, argued that he was sentenced under the drug guideline, USSG § 2D1.1, not

the career offender guideline.

The district court denied the § 3582(c)(2) motion because the sentencing transcript

showed that Ward was sentenced as a career offender and, even if Ward had been sentenced

under § 2D1.1, he would still be ineligible for a sentence reduction.

On appeal, Ward concedes that he is not eligible for a sentence reduction, but suggests

that his status as a career offender could change in the future.

We review a district court's decision to deny a § 3582(c)(2) reduction in sentence to a

prisoner eligible for such a reduction for an abuse of discretion. United States v. Riley, 726 F.3d

756, 758 (6th Cir. 2013). An abuse of discretion occurs when a district court "relies on clearly

erroneous findings of fact, applies the law improperly, or applies the incorrect legal standard."

United States v. Watkins, 625 F.3d 277, 280 (6th Cir. 2010).

As Ward concedes, his career offender status renders him ineligible for a § 3582(c)(2)

sentence reduction. And Ward may not use § 3582(c)(2) proceedings to relitigate his status as a

career offender because they are not full resentencings and "authorize only a limited adjustment

to an otherwise final sentence." Dillon v. United States, 560 U.S. 817, 825-28 (2010).

Therefore, the district court's decision was not an abuse of discretion.

Accordingly, we **AFFIRM** the district court's order.

ENTERED BY ORDER OF THE COURT